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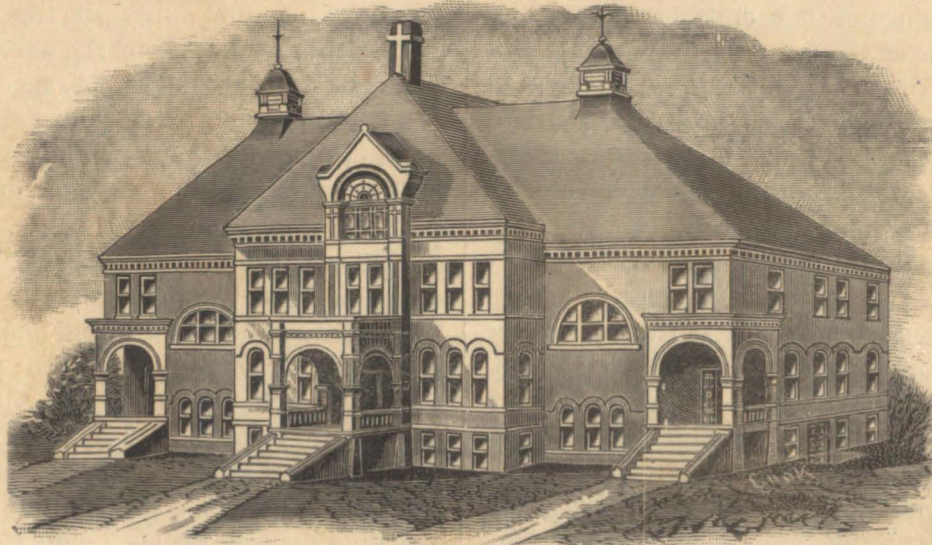
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THE STUDENT.

VOL. II.

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No. 2.



LADIES' HALL, U. N. D.

THE STUDENT.

Published Monthly by the Students of the University
of North Dakota.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.

The term "university" has in France a significance widely different from that assigned to it elsewhere. The University of France is indeed the collective name of the whole system of public education in that country from the humblest infant school to the highest institution of learning. All the old universities

of the country having been swept away by the Revolution, a new system was introduced under the influence of the first Napoleon. By this the whole educational machinery of the country was organized into one great system having its centre at Paris. The minister of public instruction for the time being is grand master of the university, and is its executive power. The grand master is assisted and also controlled by the University council, composed of men the most distinguished in letters or science. This council includes among its members a Catholic bishop, a minister of the Protestant church, and a Jewish rabbi.

It will perhaps be more convenient to begin our survey of the system at its lowest grade. Below the primary schools are the "écoles maternelles," or infant schools, in which are received children below the legal school age. The children in these schools, as their name indicates, are to receive gentle motherly treatment, and such instruction as is suited to their

years. The "écoles maternelles," avoiding the rigid and somewhat complicated kindergarten system have adopted their best and most practical features, and have become so popular that they are found in almost every commune, and were attended in 1884 by more than five hundred thousand children.

The attendance of their children at these infant schools is at the option of the parents, but from the age of six to thirteen attendance at either a public school or some duly authorized private one is obligatory upon every child. All private as well as public schools are subject to rigid and frequent inspections on the part of the educational authorities, and the anxiety that every French child shall receive proper instruction goes so far that it is the duty of the state inspectors to assure themselves that tutors and governesses employed in private tuition are duly qualified for their task.

Some mention has been made in the preceding number of the STUDENT of the practical operation of the primary school in France. In addition to reading, writing, arithmetic, and the correct use of French, the program of primary study includes history, chiefly natural, and geography, the latter taught much as it is here. To this is added, (a) what is termed civic instruction, that is, some simple and clear notions as to the duties and rights of citizens and the principles of government and political economy; (b) drawing; (c) the elements of physics and natural science with some notions of geometry; (d) singing; (e) the elementary principles of agriculture and horticulture.

The above program may appear rather heavy, but it must be borne in mind that in two items of study there is an enormous saving of time and energy on the part of both teacher and pupil. The metric system in its thorough-going application, reduces, it is said, to about one-half the time required among us for a good practical mastery of arithmetic. Again, such a large part of the child's time is not spent in learning merely to spell. The result is "It is certain that children in general learn to read more quickly than among us; the class

books there intended for children of the age of seven to nine are scarcely matched by the books put into the hands of twelve-year-old children in Boston. It is not at all a matter of superior intelligence; it is simply that it is not necessary for them to pass through that extraordinary production, the spelling.

At all times the study of the classics, the humanities, as they formerly were called, has been held in high honor in France, and public opinion required of every young man of a fairly well-to-do family that he should go through a regular course of literary study, even if intended for no profession. This course of secondary education is pursued at the colleges and lycées, the "lycée" being simply a college on a larger scale established in the chief town of a department. As in American colleges, the courses of study branched into the two main divisions of classical and scientific. The chief difference is that the "lycée" takes the youth from the primary school and imparts the instruction usually assigned here to preparatory or fitting schools, as well as that here regarded as proper work of the colleges. It may also be remarked that the students consist of "externes," who board with their parents or guardians, and "internes," who live within the walls of the institution, subject to a strict almost military discipline. The entire expense, however, of the excellent education there imparted amounts hardly to the sum demanded in institutions in the United States for tuition alone. Another reason why the youth of France submit to the strict discipline and severe courses of the "lycée" is that its diploma is of great importance to the liberal professions, and is necessary for admission to many branches of the government service. These diplomas are obtained by passing a final examination of great severity, the examinations, both written and oral, being presided over, not by the authorities of the "lycée," but by special professors appointed ad hoc by the University of France. The diplomas thus issued are those of bachelor of letters and bachelor of science.

Supplied with his diploma of bachelor or its

equivalent, the young man finds himself only at the threshold of the liberal professions. He presents himself at one of the so-called Faculties, in which the higher education is imparted under the form of courses and lectures. It is in these faculties that are passed the final examinations, and that are obtained the highest diplomas, those of licentiate and those of doctor. There are in France fifteen faculties of letters, fifteen of science, thirteen of law, six of medicine, beside some others. These faculties are scattered pretty evenly over the country, and have usually their seat in some great city. The instruction is given in the name of the state by the most eminent professors of France. Most frequently several faculties are found united in one city under the direction, as in Paris, Montpellier, Lyons, etc. In this case, their organization approaches that of the universities of other countries.

In spite of the liberal means provided for their training, physicians and lawyers are far from swarming in France; it is complained, indeed, that there is not a sufficient number of the former class. This depends, no doubt, upon the fact that degrees are granted by the faculties only after very rigid examinations, to succeed in which a person must have studied hard, and must really know his subject. But it is this very severity that gives such a high character to the instruction imparted: the fact of admission to the course of study is itself evidence of very thorough training.

Besides the faculties, special schools of the highest class provide the instruction necessary for different professions. Thus, merely to speak of those established at Paris, there is the Polytechnic school, which supplies a certain number of first-class officers to the army and engineers to the public service; the School of Road and Bridges, the School of Mines, the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, which prepares civil engineers; the School of Higher Studies, intended for the most thorough study of the mathematical, physical and historical sciences, and of philosophy; the School of Fine Arts, which trains sculptors, painters and archi-

tecs; the Conservatory of Music and Declamation; the School of Oriental Languages, the School of Charters, etc.

The personnel of the secondary and higher instruction depends more immediately upon the ministry of public instruction in Paris. As for the teachers in primary instruction, they depend partly upon the local and partly upon the general administration. These teachers must hold a diploma from one of the excellent Normal schools scattered over the country. The pick of the students from these Normal schools again can graduate into the Superior Normal school, in which are trained professors for the secondary and higher education, which it may also be mentioned, numbers among its graduates some of the most eminent men of letters of the present generation. This vast organization, embracing so many grades and methods of instruction, is denoted by the term The University of France.

CUT BANKS OF THE MISSOURI.

One of the University boys, speaking of high water, thus recounts an incident which he witnessed in Northern Montana. Two years ago when the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway was building the road from Minot, D. T., to Great Falls, Montana, I joined a grading outfit that was going from Poplar River to Helena. The outfit moved along slowly, as the teams were heavily loaded with scrapers, oats and provisions, and toward night the second day after we left Poplar River, we came to a wide stream running down from the hills toward the Missouri River, which was about a mile and a half to our left. As the stream seemed to be deep, I rode in on horseback to see if we could ford it, but found it took my horse off his feet before he reached the middle. So when I came back we concluded to camp for the night, thinking the creek would go down before morning. We camped on the side of the hill. On our right were hills and bluffs fifty to sixty feet high; on our left the hill descended gently down to a flat, which sloped slightly toward the Missouri. Other outfits

came up, and they all stopped, some camping on the hill, others going down on the flat. On the flat there was the best of provender for our horses. We unhitched them all and let them go; but we had scarcely done so, when an old Indian came along and made motions for us to catch our horses and move up the bluffs. We, thinking that he objected to our horses eating grass, (for good grass is scarce in Northern Montana,) refused to do so, but gave him a dollar. However, this did not seem to satisfy him and he finally became so emphatic that we sought our horses and tied them up. This seemed to satisfy him to a certain degree, but he still made motions for us to move on up the bluffs. Being tired, we went to bed about ten o'clock, and about twelve were awakened by a man who thrust his head into our tent and exclaimed: "If you want to save that team that is tied to the wagon on the flat, you had better hurry up." (One of our men had left his load down on the flat, as his wagon was heavily laden, and had tied his team to it.) I hastened out and beheld one of the grandest sights it has ever been my lot to gaze upon. The moon had risen a short time before, so that it was quite light, and the water was coming in from the Missouri like the waters of the ocean. All the camps on the flat were in water, and the former occupants of them were making desperate efforts to reach the bluffs. Fortunately none were drowned, although many got wet from head to foot. When our driver reached his team they were standing in two feet of water. The water rose within a foot of our camp and then began to recede, and before morning it was nearly back to the Missouri. We remained there twenty-four hours longer, and then were able to cross the creek easily. We afterward learned that we had camped in what is called the "Cut Banks of the Missouri," and that overflows of the kind were of frequent occurrence there during the spring, being caused by heavy rains melting the snow on the mountains.

J. D.

THE ADELPHI LITERARY SOCIETY.

The instruction received in a college or university is not considered complete without that practice and training that can be obtained only in such societies as we see in every institution for higher instruction. The

students of this University were not long in recognizing this fact, and at the beginning of the first winter term a number of the young men met and organized the Adelphi Society. At the next meeting the following officers were elected: Peter Sharpe, president, John Quincy Adams, vice-president, Fred W. Cathro, secretary. The society met once a week during the remainder of the year for the promotion of its objects. A literary programme consisting of declamations, essays, orations, and a debate was rendered at each regular meeting. During the year one open meeting was held, which was well attended by the students and instructors. This year while in progress the society maintained its own reading-room, there being none at that time belonging to the institution. On its files were kept the leading Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis dailies, the local weeklies, and the foremost periodicals. This department was under the management of three officers elected by the society. All expenses were defrayed by regular assessments on its members. A college magazine was edited semi-monthly, consisting of four pages of reading matter. It was managed by three editors elected by the society. The first copy of each issue was written, and copies were made from this by means of a hectograph. Large numbers of each issue were sold, a fact which testified to its popularity. The twenty-two that were members during the first year look back to that time as a remarkable success. The following year, so few of the members being in attendance at the beginning of the fall term, no meetings were held till the winter term. This year the society had many difficulties and inconveniences, but it labored on through them. In October, 1886, the society began its third year. Its first act was to extend an invitation to the young ladies to become members. The result was that our ranks were increased by twenty-two. This act has never been regretted by the young men. An interesting feature of this year was its Glee Club, which added greatly to the interest of its meetings. It was found necessary to revise the by-laws, which

were also largely added to. The fourth year began at the beginning of the fall term. At several meetings, instead of rendering a programme of the usual exercises, the life and works of an author would be taken as subject. The work proved so beneficial to the society that the plan will be continued during the present year. The few years of the existence of this society have been such as many can look back upon with pleasant remembrances, and as a time spent in profitable labor. An invitation to become members is extended to all students desiring literary practice, and a warm welcome is assured them.

The "Scientific Three," who last year, as members of the Sophomore Class, were zealous in the work of collecting and preparing skulls of animals, this fall made an excursion anticipating a great find. They had learned that there was a prospect of obtaining Indian relics from a mound near the mouth of the Turtle River, some twenty-five miles distant. Ponies, guns, provisions and boys left the city about five o'clock on Friday night, expecting to reach a camping ground before dark. But the way was long and the sun was on time, and fearful of meeting with some mishap, they encamped at a straw stack some twenty miles out. Report does not say which one acted as sentinel, but all join in praise of the coffee made next morning in an oyster can, with the brackish water of the Turtle River. Arriving at the point of destination, they set to work with pick-axe and spade, and after laborious and exhaustive work, found—a bed of ashes! Here the expedition practically ended. The boys have been at work ever since striving to answer these questions—"When, how often, how and wherefore those ashes?"

"You say you spent seven years in college? What a waste of time."

"A waste of time? My dear sir it enabled me to obtain a professorship that pays me \$1,800 a year."

"Seven years' work to get that job! Why, great Anson! I get \$3,000 a year for pitching a drop curve I learned in seven months."

THE FRESHMAN'S FIRST VISIT.

A Freshman is, as all well know, a student raw and green,
So do not wonder if he's odd, though rarely very mean.

But think of that far distant time when you a Freshman poor
Feared most of all the censure of the learned Sophomore.

A Freshman once of bolder caste, a supper-party shared.

The ladies did not like at all the way in which he stared,

With open mouth on roof and floor and on the guests beside,

So they politely snubbed the youth, and all felt justified.

In came the mistress of the house, and by her side the fair

Young daughter of the city judge, with bright and golden hair.

An introduction there took place, but just imagine how

She felt when, without nod the Freshman yelled,
"How are you now?"

And grabbed her hand in such a way that surely she believed

He ne'er shook lady's hand before, nor ever had perceived

The slightest form of etiquette, but rather that he was

An expert in the shoveling art, perhaps a section boss.

The evening sped, the hour was late, the Freshman restless grew,

Looked on his watch and yawned, and arms and legs about him threw.

But when the mistress showed the guests into the dining hall,

Our student wore a smiling face and was the first of all

To get his seat and help himself to all the dishes fine,
At any rate he justice did to the old Rhenish wine.

But how it happened I don't know; still on his left was found

The heiress of the city judge, whose wisdom was renowned.

If he before had silent been, he now was deaf and dumb.

He thought of nothing save to fill himself with meats and Mumm,

And had but time to wait on "number one" and never thought

The present situation had some pleasant duties brought.

But when she asked, "Please pass the cream," it smiling by him stood,

He grabbed the pitcher's handle just as seize a spade he would,

And with such jerk he lifted it, that he and lady both
With yellow cream were painted o'er, as well as table cloth.

A scream she sent at top of voice, which made him jump in fear,

Upset the table as he tried both number twelves to clear.

Some guests o'er chairs and table fell and thought the end had come,

But Freshie left the frightened crowd and skipped for life right home.

On Friday evening, December 7th an entertainment was given in the parlor of Ladies' Hall, by the Adelphi Society, according to previous announcement. President and Mrs. Sprague and Miss Allen gave a cordial welcome to all the University students—including Adelphians—and also to the friends from the city, who took advantage of the pleasant weather to spend an evening with us. The spacious room was well filled with an attentive audience; and the sixteen Adelphians who occupied chairs facing the assembly, presented a charming appearance, each member wearing the dainty silver badge, the insignia of the Society. The program, about an hour in length, was exceedingly well rendered, and gave a very good idea of the work done in the regular meetings of the society. At the close of the exercises, a pleasant time was spent in social converse, a most enjoyable part of the evening to all present. The program was as follows:

Greeting..... Pres. Arnold
 Chorus..... Hunting Song..... The Society
 Essay..... History of the Society..... Mr. Robertson
 Recitation..... At the Statue of Lincoln
 Mr. Ingwaldson.
 Solo... There's a Sigh in the Heart. Miss J. Anderson
 Recitation..... Selection from Senator Hear's Speech
 Mr. VanKirk.
 Essay..... The Moors in Spain..... Miss Crans
 Original Production..... A Summer's Experience
 Mr. Engebretson.
 Piano Solo..... Pomponette..... Miss Bosard
 Recitation..... Early Rising..... Mr. Travis
 Oration..... Home Rule in Ireland..... Mr. DeGroat
 Solo..... Auld Robin Gray..... Miss Travis
 Recitation..... Dakota's Wedding Day..... Mr. Sharpe
 Reading..... Modern Report of Cicero's Oration
 Mr. Smith.
 Recitation.. Selection from Courtship of Miles Standish
 Miss Bangs.
 Piano Solo..... Con Amore..... Mr. Marclay
 Dialogue..... A Yankee Stratagem
 Solo and Chorus..... Closing Song
 Messrs. Marclay, Sharpe, Arnold, Travis and
 Society.

Among students, examinations are the most interesting part of the work, and Christmas examinations the most interesting of the year. In June, aside from all the other distractions always attending the close of the year, the reason that it is not possible, on account of the greater amount of work on which examinations are to be held, to cram our minds with all the

facts concerning the subjects, and also that in finishing we are anxious to have a general knowledge of the subjects, cause us not to devote our labors to such work as will aid us only in examinations. What a gain examinations would be if we would only work for them in such a way as not to waste our energy. Many people think the only gain in examinations is that the instructor may learn what amount the student knows. Aside from examinations standing as a bugbear to enforce good work throughout the year, however, there is nothing more valuable for a student than to be required to write on paper what he knows upon a subject.

It may be thought from some political squibs in our last issue that our editorial board has lost its balance and see-sawed over to the winning side. Not so; we ignore national politics. We know no North, no South—but stop! Yes we do—North Dakota and South Dakota! and the rest of the world will know them too before long.

List of books received by the library this fall:

Organic Chemistry, Armstrong.
 Talks on Teaching, Parker.
 Hickok's Moral Science, Seelye.
 Graphic Algebra, Phillips & Beebe.
 John Halifax, Gentleman; Mulock.
 Martin VanBuren, (American Statesman series.)
 Vivian Grey, Disraeli.
 Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,
 4 copies.
 Virgil, Conington.
 Voice Culture, Ross.
 Shakespeare's Scholar, R. G. White.
 The Shakespearian Myth, Morgan.
 Worcester's Octavo Dictionary, 3 copies.
 Travels of Anarcharsis, 8 vols.
 The Diaphragm, Kitchen.
 Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil,
 Hartt.
 Volume 6 of Mason's Life of Milton.
 Education by Doing, Anna Johnson.
 National Revenues, Albert Shaw.

Is Protection a Benefit, Taylor.
 Life of Madame Sivigne.
 Life, Count Tolstoi.
 Life of Geo. Sand.
 History of Pedagogy, Hailman.
 Sea Mosses, Hervey.
 Recent British Philosophy, Masson.
 Chaucer's Prioress's Tale, Skeat.
 Manual of Historical Literature, C. K. Adams.
 Education of American Girls, Anna C. Brackett.
 Antiquities of Wisconsin, Lapham.
 Ferns of North America, D. C. Eaton, 2 vols.
 Masson's Milton's Poetical Works, 3 vols.
 Volume 2 of Around the World on a Bicycle, Thos Stevens.
 Life of Montesquieu, Sorel.
 Retrospections of America, Bernard.
 Volume 3 of English Writers, Henry Morley.
 Principles of English Etymology, Skeat.
 Logarithmic Tables, Baron von Vega.
 Ninevah and Its Remains, Layard, 2 vols.
 History of American Literature, Tyler.
 The English Language, Meiklejohn.

A class in Civil Government has been formed for all Normal students; to recite at the close of the afternoon session Tuesdays and Thursdays. The law makes it the duty of every teacher to teach this subject. This recitation will afford an opportunity for every teacher to acquire a thorough and extended knowledge of the subject. A brief outline of the work will be: An idea of government in general, and of our own in particular; contrasting different forms of government; the functions, duties and responsibilities of government, the duties and responsibilities of citizens. This involves an analysis of the constitution, and an understanding of the powers and relations of the state and municipal government. An endeavor will be made not only to show what our free institutions are, but why they are, by tracing their development through the colonial, revolutionary, and particularly the period from 1781 to 1789. Students have been asked to read in this connection, Life of Alex. Hamilton

Life of Jefferson, Constitutional History.

To gain a more thorough and accurate knowledge of the subject, and to compare the different views of writers, the students have been requested to read also as many as possible of the following list of books:

Manual of Constitution—Andrews.
 Politics for Young Americans—Nordhoff.
 Elementary Politics—Raleigh.
 Congressional Government—Woodrow Wilson.
 A True Republic—Stickney.
 Civil Policy of America—Draper.
 Democracy in America—deTocqueville.

There has been some complaint among the students about the increased number of rules. It is strange how hard it is for students to understand that all connected with an institution of learning form a commonwealth, and that for the greatest good each must labor for the good of himself as an individual and as a member of the commonwealth. President Sprague reminds us that he who disobeys one of the rules of the University, and suffers the punishment, is not a good student any more than he, who commits a theft and goes to jail for it, is a good citizen.

Through the courtesy of Hon. O. S. Gifford, our territorial delegate to congress, the University has lately received copies of the American Ephemeris and Nautical almanac. They have already proved useful to the astronomy class. Through the same medium we have also just received the Report of the Joint Boundary Commission of the United States and England, which fixed the northern boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

EDUCATIONAL.

PREPARATION REQUIRED IN ENGLISH FOR NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES.

The "Commission of New England Colleges," representing the colleges of Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Smith, Tufts, Wellesley, Colby, Williams, Trinity, and the Universities of

Harvard, Yale, Boston, Brown, and Wesleyan, on the second of last June, unanimously adopted for the entrance examinations to those institutions for the next four years as subjects in which each candidate must be proficient, the following lists:

For 1889—Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar* and *As You Like It*, Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Church Yard*, Scott's *Marmion*, Johnson's *Lives of Swift and Gray*, Thackeray's *English Humorists*, Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, Miss Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, Scott's *Rob Roy*.

1890—Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar* and *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, Longfellow's *Evangeline*, Macaulay's *Essay on Lord Clive*, Thackeray's *English Humorists*, Webster's first *Bunker Hill Oration*, Scott's *Quentin Durward*, George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, Hawthorne's *House of the Seven Gables*.

1891—Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar* and *Merchant of Venice*, Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, Longfellow's *Evangeline*, Macaulay's *Essay on Lord Clive*, Webster's *First Bunker Hill Oration*, Irving's *Alhambra*, Scott's *Old Mortality*, George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, Hawthorne's *House of the Seven Gables*.

1892—Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar* and *As You Like It*, Scott's *Marmion*, Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*, Addison's *Sir Roger de Coverly Papers*, Macaulay's second *Essay on the Earl of Chatham*, Webster's first *Bunker Hill Oration*, Irving's *Alhambra*, Scott's *Talisman*, George Eliot's *Scenes from Clerical Life*, Hawthorne's *House of the Seven Gables*.

The following suggestions were unanimously approved:

1. That it be understood hereafter that the subjects for the compositions prescribed are to be drawn from two or three of the books named for the year.

2. That it is recommended that two hours be allowed for the entire examination in English.

3. That it is desirable that English study

in preparatory schools be continuous for at least three years; and that, accordingly, English be reserved for the candidate's final examination for admission to college.

4. That the lists for four years, beginning with 1889, be printed in the next annual catalogues of the colleges.

5. That the secretary of the Commission be authorized to make known to any one interested the lists furnished for publication in the catalogues.

SHAKESPERIANA.

[By H. B. S.]

The only possible mention of Shakespeare thus far discovered in any extant document, bearing date between 1582 and 1592, is in a letter of Sir Philip Sidney to his father-in-law, Sir Francis Walsingham, written from Utrecht, March 24, 1586. Sidney's language is, "I wrote you a letter by Will, my Lord of Leicester's jesting player, enclosed in a letter to my wife, and I never had answer thereof. *

* * I since find that the knave (i. e. young man) delivered the letter to my Lady of Leicester."

Who was "Will, my Lord of Leicester's jesting player," if not Will Shakespeare?

A new explanation of "sand-blind" in "The Merchant of Venice," II, 2, 29. The passage reads, "Oh heavens! Here is my true-begotten father; who, being more than sand-blind, high, gravel-blind, knows me not." Hales, quoted by Furness, explains thus: "Probably the 'Sand' is the Anglo-Saxon 'sam' (Latin 'semi,' Greek 'hemi'), half." The Clarendon Press edition concurs. Rolfe interprets differently, "Dim of sight, as if there were sand in the eye, or perhaps floating before it."

We venture to suggest that as "snow-blind" means blind from the glare of the sun on snow, so "sand-blind" may mean blind from the glare of the sun on white or yellow sand. This explanation occurred to us years ago at Martha's Vineyard, where, during many summers we were accustomed to observe the dazzling effects of

the sun's rays reflected from the sands of the beach. The cottagers there, and the visitors at many places on the coast, often wear spectacles with colored lenses to protect their eyes.

COLLEGE NEWS.

The board of trustees of Cornell University have appropriated \$80,000 for a chemical laboratory.

Among the many college magazines to appear upon THE STUDENT exchange table is The Volante. It is the first number of the second volume, and shows a great deal of time and care to have been put upon it. Coming as it does from the University of South Dakota, it is especially interesting to us, who are so closely connected with that institution.

The Crescent, is from Hillhouse High School, New Haven, Connecticut. It contains many interesting articles, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Thirteenth Man in the Omnibus;" "The True Story of a 'Possum Hunt;" and One View of the Land Question. It is very neat and newsy, and a credit to its editors and publishers.

The Oracle, from Hamline University, issued its first number in October. The article, "The Growth and Progress of Civil Service Reform" is very interesting; being an oration delivered at the last state oratorical contest. The Freshman class has met and organized, numbering twenty students. Any one wishing to hold communication with the class may do so by addressing F. F. Lindsey, or Miss N. Davis, Hamline, Minnesota.

Noticeable among the October issues is the High School World from St. Paul. "A School-Girl on Women in Politics" is very interesting, as well as "The Loisetian Memory System." "Bacon vs. Shakespeare," and, "It is all in the Eye" reflect great credit upon the authors. All in all it is a very handsome and interesting magazine.

The Stylus for September, '88, has arrived and with it the knowledge that South Dakota is not lacking in enterprise and prosperity in

the way of college papers. The articles entitled, "The Moral Quality of Blunder," and "The Nation's Words", are well worth reading, as well as "Dickens as a Moralist." It was with pleasure we received The Stylus, and we hope it will continue to come.

The St. John's University Record was very welcome upon our exchange table; it is overflowing with good things, and is a credit to that institution.

President Seeley of Amherst College is said to possess a remarkable memory for names. He can call by name every graduate of the college whom he ever met, as well as every under-graduate.

To an anxious mother who was asking whether her son would have at Princeton all the advantages she wished him to enjoy, President Patton replied, "Madam, we guarantee satisfaction or will return the boy."

There are 142 theological seminaries in the U. S. with 806 professors and 6370 students. The Baptist and Roman Catholic denominations lead with 19 seminaries each, 100 and 145 professors and 1408 and 920 students respectively.

Prof. Agassiz of Howard is reputed the wealthiest college professor in the world. His wealth, which was made by a fortunate investment in Calumet and Hecla copper mine stock, runs well up into the millions. When he wished a new building for his department (zoology) at Harvard, he built it at his own expense, and when completed he donated it to the college.

College athletics at Dartmouth have been abolished by the faculty.

The board of trustees of Cornell University has appropriated \$80,000 for a chemical laboratory.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Will you inform me who are the authors of the following proverbs:

1. Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be otherwise.
2. A thorn in the hand is worth two in the bush
3. How sharper than a serpent's thanks it is to have a toothless child.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Music Teacher. "What is the most important sharp?" Bright scholar: "Captain Sharpe."

The Second Company now drills in the large attic of the dormitory building, but we still need a drill hall and gymnasium.

College Drill-Sergeant to Awkward Squad: "Now boys, when I tell you 'right or left,' you think of the right or left, and not of the—left and right!"

Application has been made to the Secretary of War for the detail of an officer of the United States army to be professor of tactics and Military Science at our University.

When the new cases that have been ordered arrive, the arrangement of the specimens in the museum can be completed. Part of the geological specimens have already been arranged.

Prof. Montgomery has received specimens of the different kinds of clays which have been passed in boring the artesian well at Devils Lake. They struck water at 1431 feet, and are still boring.

The owl and duck presented to the museum by Mr. Budge have arrived and are now in the museum. They are beauties. They were mounted by Mr. J. A. Allen of Mandan.

In February there will be an individual competitive drill in the Manual of Arms for all privates and non-commissioned officers. The prizes have not yet been decided upon.

WEATHER REPORT.

The record kept at the University by G. S. S. shows as follows:

FOR OCTOBER.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Average barometer..... | 29.04 |
| Average temperature..... | 42° |
| 7 A. M., 33°; 1 P. M., 48; 6 P. M., 45°. | |
| Prevailing winds, southerly. | |

FOR NOVEMBER.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average barometer..... | 29.12 |
| Average temperature..... | 27½° |
| 7 A. M., 19°; 1 P. M., 33°; 6 P. M., 30°. | |
| Prevailing winds, southerly. | |

Apropos of the foregoing, we can honestly remark that we have never seen so delightful fall weather as we have this season enjoyed.

No snow has covered the ground. Students today, December 5, are playing lawn tennis on the University grounds. Existence has been a luxury in this lovely climate of North Dakota.

"Oh where, oh where is my little dog gone?" I'm sure I don't know, but Mr. Fizez presented the museum with a well cleaned skull of *Canis familiaris*. It looks rather suspicious.

The young ladies from town eat their lunches in the hall, as there is no other place for them. It is against the rules to talk or laugh in the halls, but the Prof. of Science says you ought to talk and laugh when eating, for the sake of digestion. What are the poor girls to do?

The boys are becoming so proficient in their military drill that they bring down the house every time they perform any striking evolution. The plastering is most impressible and comes down with the greatest regularity.

The recitations at the morning exercises are very enjoyable and reflect great credit on the performers.

I went for a walk with a Senior last night,
As I oft had done before.
But somehow he didn't act quite right.
He was really quite a bore.

He gazed up into the starry height,
For the sky of clouds was rid,
And murmured, instead of "Your eyes are bright,"
"Capella and the kids."

"Oh, where?" I cried in great distress,
"I'm sure no kids I see!"

He answered, "You don't seem to guess,
I study Astronomy."

If the British Lion were once to get his tail under our brave boys' guns, as they come down ker-thump, at "order arms," some of our leading politicians would find their occupation gone. There would be no tail left to be twisted.

We wonder if the boys who went home for their Thanksgiving dinner fared as well as those of us who stayed. At any rate the turkey, plum pudding and their accessories at the college table went to the hearts—or thereabouts—of the boys who partook of them, insomuch that after dinner they held a meeting, and as it was observed that nobody had done better justice to the dinner than Henry, he was ap-

pointed to express to Mrs. Sprague the common feeling of gratification. Mr. Henry at supper time made a neat little speech of compliment and thanks, which was heartily applauded.

Assuredly our Dakota girls are not only the fairest of the fair, but also the bravest of the brave. During supper a few evenings ago a mouse ran across the dining room floor and about the girls' table. Now if eastern papers are to be believed, such an event would elsewhere have called forth feminine shrieks, and in a trice every girl would have been on top of the table: but no, not a cheek blanched, not a girl moved or screamed, and the audacious and disappointed mouse presently retired crest-fallen.

Question for the practice class: If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs will six hens lay in seven days.

The big bus is not going to run this winter, we understand. We will miss it, though we always grumbled at it.

Mr. Fizet gave an enjoyable party to his friends at his home on Sixth street, Saturday evening, Dec. 8th. Music and games helped to speed the happy hours and it was with many promises to come again that the 'Varsity students left when the bus came for them.

The Adelphi badges are stunning.

The height of bliss is to ride to school on a toboggan.

The students come back much refreshed after the Thanksgiving vacation. A little rest and a big dinner are great events in student life.

The vocal music class meets but three times a week, now that it is fairly started. The other two evenings are given to Civil Government with Prof. Woodworth.

Miss Mina Ingwaldson, who suffered from a slight indisposition before the Thanksgiving vacation, has not yet returned to her University duties.

Miss Nettie Freeman has thought best to devote her time to home duties for the remain-

der of the winter. We all miss her bright face.

Never before in its existence has our University numbered in its ranks such an unusual number of poets. Poetry is scattered in all directions. We are sorry not to be able to present to our readers some of the most interesting productions—as locals, or rather personals—but for the present we are under orders.

The Sophomore class has finished plane trigonometry, and part from it with regret, on account of the interesting "field practice" in the class room.

Business is business, but when it robs us of two popular fellow students like Horace and Charlie Dow, we feel inclined to quarrel with it. We give a hearty welcome to new students, but we dislike extremely to part with the veterans.

We are sorry to learn that our athletic Lieutenant, W. J. Graham, will not return to us after the Christmas holidays. The attractions of a business life have proved too strong for him—even overcoming the magnetic influences of University life. We will all miss his cheery voice in the mornings, as the companies file into Assembly Hall to the music of "Column left—march!"

Stevens, of Riverside Park, a University student, has been of great service to town students in furnishing cheap transportation between the city and the University. We are assured that his 'bus won't tip under the influence of the wind.

It is reported that the fashion of wall decoration with candy boxes is going out of style. There must be some mistake! It can't be possible! The universal acceptability of these charming souvenirs for wall decoration is too well established to be soon set aside. Probably our London correspondent will report better news after the holidays.

Thanksgiving holidays extended from Wednesday, Nov. 28, to Monday, Dec. 3. Many of the students returned home to render thanks; but a larger number remained and enjoyed Thanksgiving dinner at the Dormitory.

Who was it that lighted the match in the 'bus? Did not the "lighter" discover several incipient matches?

Every visitor to our University remarks upon the cleanliness of the buildings—especially of the Dormitory. The dining hall is so daintily neat in every particular, that one enjoys the thought of partaking of meals in such an apartment. As a student has remarked, "Yes, sir: what we have is first-class!"

Prof. H. B. Woodworth, Pastor pro tem. of the Congregational Church of Grand Forks, is one of the most popular preachers in the city.

We bear witness to the fact that until Dec. 11th, winter wraps were considered a nuisance. Since that time the music of sleigh-bells fills the air.

English Coolie has afforded great sport to all lovers of skating, since freezing up. This has been such a wonderful winter, just cold enough to make the air crisp, and without any snow to cover the glassy expanse of ice on coolie and river. There are many graceful skaters among the students, and during recreation hours the ice has been thronged.

The Normal Society promise an entertainment after the Christmas holidays—and the Per Gradus Society will doubtless follow suit. The public exerciser are not only a fine discipline for the society members themselves, but are very interesting to the students and their friends.

Major Edwards, of Fargo, and Secretary McCormack, of the city, paid a visit to the University before the Thanksgiving holidays.

J. J. Armstrong has returned to our midst—heartily welcomed by all last year's students.

What's the matter with Dakota weather? Its all right!

"Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps."

It is worth remembering that a game of lawn tennis was played on the University cam-

pus on Dec. 7, the players finding no need of winter wraps.

On several fine evenings Prof. Estes has led the members of the Senior class in the study of the Constellations. The evenings thus spent will long be remembered amongst the happiest recollections of University life.

On his return from Thanksgiving vacation, C. S. De Groat brought to Prof. Montgomery a dozen large, live, jumping frogs. Wonder if they were the remains of his Thanksgiving dinner! The Senior Class have hailed the "nasty things" with delight, and we were in hopes of receiving invitations to a frog supper; much to our disappointment and amazement, we understand that the members of that learned body are dissecting those innocent frogs for—brains. We never could have believed it had it not been told us on good authority. No, this is not a joke. We always label jokes.

Prof. Merrifield: "When I was in Ireland, I observed that the efficiency of the Irish laborer was such that it would require a set of mathematical instruments to find out the amount of work done by one of them."

Teacher of vocal music: "How many notes in a measure—in that back row?" And then there followed twenty-four measures of "rests."

Assembly Hall presents a very handsome appearance, due to the new furniture received during the past month. New window curtains, new platform chairs, and table, harmonize with the piano and with the handsome opera chairs, occupied by the students during morning exercises. Now, when we have the parlor in Ladies' Hall furnished, won't we be fine?

Prof: "What does 'to choose amiss' mean?"

Student: "To choose wrongly."

Prof: "Ah, is that always so—To choose a miss is to choose wrongly?"

Prof: "What is election?"

Smart (Junior) Student: "It's what Grover Cleveland didn't get."

PERSONAL.

Miss Beatrice Johnson was the school ma'am of Gilby during the summer.

Messrs. George and Arthur Alsip are business men of Grand Forks.

Miss Jennie E. Walker has received the appointment of Assistant Ticket Agent of the M. & M. in the city.

Miss May Brown, of Inkster, will spend the winter in Canada.

Miss Emma Allen will spend the winter visiting friends in New York City.

Mrs. Lula Bray O'Neil, formerly of Thompson, is a resident of the city.

Mrs. Anna Heming Preston is a resident of East Grand Forks.

Miss Grace Whitmore is attending Arvilla Academy—taking a course of study preparatory to entering Vassar College.



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